INFORMATION LETTER

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Industry Asks Decontrol

The Canned Fruits and Canned Vegetables Industry Advisory Committee has filed a request for immediate price decontrol of canned vegetable and vegetable products, canned fruits, and canned fruit juices. The petition was filed with Secretary Anderson and Price Administrator Porter on August 9. Immediate decontrol was requested on the premise that the 1946 season's pack of these commodities will equal or exceed requirements for the current marketing season, and is therefore not in short supply.

Subsidy Adjustment Amendments Do Not Apply to Canned Soups

Soup canners should note that Amendment 1 to Supplement 19 and Amendment 13 to Supplement 13 apply only to canned vegetables, *not to canned soups*, either condensed or ready-to-serve. Condensed soups are priced under MPR 181 while ready-to-serve soups are still priced under the General Maximum Price Regulation. Until these regulations are amended, canners of soups may not refigure their prices on tomato soup or pea soup.

On the other hand, if OPA should issue an interpretation that the canned vegetable subsidies are "roll-back" subsidies, no action on the part of OPA would be necessary. The price control extension act presumably gives a processor the right automatically to increase his price on any commodity on which a "roll-back" subsidy has been previously in effect.

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USDA officials this week instructed their field offices to notify all eligible canners that CCC has made arrangements for the prompt payment of claims arising under the 1945 and 1946 subsidy programs. The Association has been requested by USDA to urge all canners to file claims for subsidy payment immediately and not to delay filing until the terminal date of November 30, 1946.

Canners May Now Reflect Subsidy in Ceiling Prices

By Amendment 1 to Supplement 19 to FPR 1, issued on August 7, the Office of Price Administration permitted processors to refigure ceilings for canned vegetables of the 1946 pack so as to include in civilian ceiling prices the amounts formerly represented by subsidy payments. At the same time, OPA issued Amendment 13 to Supplement 13, to cover similarly the elimination of subsidies on 1945 pack canned vegetables. Both amendments are made effective retroactively, the amendment of Supplement 19 being effective as of July 25, 1946, while the amendment of Supplement 13 was made effective as of July 28, 1946. SO. 132 also was amended suspending ceilings on canned snap beans packed prior to March 1, 1946. (Ceilings were suspended earlier on canned snap beans packed on or after March 1, 1946). Copies of these amendments will be sent canners as soon as available. At the same time, the OPA permitted adjustments in ceilings on frozen corn and peas to reflect the subsidy removed.

The effect of Amendment 1 to Supplement 19 is to permit processors of canned green peas, sweet corn, tomatoes, and tomato juice to increase their (See *Canners May Now Reflect*, page 316)

Brokers to Hold Meeting Week Prior to Canners Convention

The National Food Brokers Association has announced that its 42nd Annual Convention will be held in Atlantic City the week of January 12, 1947, instead of coincidentally with the National Canners Association Convention, previously announced for the week of January 19. This does not mean, however, that brokers interested in canned foods will have left Atlantic City before the canners convene.

The plan was advanced by the brokers association so as to afford some relief as to total hotel rooms available. NFBA business meetings are scheduled for January 13 and 14 and the plan is to have these out of the way and to enable members who are interested exclusively in seeing non-canner principals to complete such contacts and finish their business before the canners arrive. NFBA is requiring non-canner principals to vacate their rooms at the end of the brokers' convention week.

On its part, the National Canners Association has consented to cooperate by making advance reservations for N.C.A. members who desire to come to Atlantic City early enough to attend the brokers'

conferences. In such cases these advance reservations would be set up so that N. C. A. members can maintain these same rooms throughout the N. C. A. Convention week. The result will be to give both canners and brokers a longer period of time for contacts than is possible when both associations meet simultaneously.

Another Convention announcement was made this week when the Board of Directors of the Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, meeting in New York Tuesday, voted to hold the annual exhibit in the Atlantic City Auditorium from January 20 to 24, 1947, and annual business meeting on January 21. The C. M. & S. A. session thus coincides with N. C. A. Convention dates, as does that of the National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, which had announced previously that it will hold its annual Convention at Atlantic City from January 20 to 24.

Lift Prices on Fresh Pears

Fresh pears (domestic and imported) were exempted from price control effective August 1. The action was taken by the Office of Price Administration through the issuance of Amendment 41 to Supplementary Order 132, and includes all varieties of fresh pears.

Canned pears still remain under price control.

Indiana Canners Field Tour

Approximately 150 persons attended a field tour at Warren, Ind., on August 1 sponsored by Purdue University and the Indiana Canners Association. The purpose of the field tour was to study the results of tomato fields planted with Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee plants as compared with locally grown Indiana plants and fields which had been direct seeded. Dr. Charles H. Mahoney, director of the Raw Products Bureau, represented the Association on the tour.

The purpose of the tour was explained by Prof. F. C. Gaylord and Roscoe Fraser of Purdue University. Dr. R. W. Samson of Purdue discussed tomato diseases and pointed out that practically all tomato transplants from the Southern States arriving after May 20 were infected with potato late blight. This was borne out by the poor stands in fields even after replanting once or twice.

Dr. Samson demonstrated the large experimental 14-row sprayer being used to test the efficiency of various fungicides in the control of tomato diseases. The group was given a demonstration of spraying by a 14-row sprayer, built by a local canner, in an 80-acre tomato field at one of the stops on the tour.

It was evident from the fields seen on the tour that southern tomato transplants this year were inferior to direct-seeded fields in stand and with respect to disease. The canners and canners' fieldmen from Indiana, Ohio and visitors from other States were given an opportunity to see the direct-seeded acreage of one canning company where the entire acreage has been direct-seeded for the past several years. The company's special equipment mounted on a tractor for seeding the tomato fields was demonstrated. The type of custom work that the company does for tomato growers which has improved the quality and uniformity of the tomato crop also was explained.

The tour ended at Silver Lake, Ind., for a fish fry, after which tomato plant growers from Moapa Valley, Nev., Lester Mills, Secretary of the Moapa Plant Growers, Mads Jorgensen, and the Shurtliff Brothers were introduced and they explained how they grow tomato plants under irrigation. They asked for suggestions on how they could improve the quality of their plants and they received plenty of suggestions from the group.

Dr. Fred Geise, from the American Can Co., H. L. Seaton of Continental Can Co., and Dr. Mahoney of the N. C. A. contributed to the discussion on tomato plant growing.

Indiana Fieldmen Organize

The Indiana Canning Crops Fieldmen's Association, organized to improve the quality of canning crops through educational methods and improve grower relations, was formed on August 1 at Silver Lake, Ind., with Charles Chambers of Standard Brands as president, Horace Wise, of Standard Brands as vice president, and Bob Kearns, Reid-Murdoch Company, secretary and treasurer.

Mahoney Leaves for West

Dr. C. H. Mahoney, Director of the Association's Raw Products Bureau, left Washington this week for the West to visit canning areas of California, Oregon, and Washington to obtain first-hand information on raw products problems under western conditions.

Ohio Canning Crops Field Day

A canning crops field day tour, arranged jointly by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and the Ohio Canners Association, was held at the Northwest Test Farm at Holgate, Ohio, on July 30, with about 200 canners and fieldmen in attendance. The Association was represented by Dr. Charles H. Mahoney, director of the Raw Products Bureau.

The program was devoted primarily to discussions on the problems of tomato production, including those relating to disease found on southern-grown tomato plants and breeding tomatoes for disease resistance. Dr. Mahoney discussed recent developments in raw products research. The program follows:

Morning Session

"Sources of Tomato Plants, Soil and Fertilizers, Varieties," John Bushnell, associate horticulturist, Ohio University; "Breeding Tomatoes for Disease Resistance," L. J. Alexander, associate plant pathologist, Ohio University; "A Beginner's Experience in Growing Plants in a Cold Frame," Robert Hilty, foreman, Northwest Test Farm.

Afternoon Session

"Diseases Found on Southern-grown Tomato Plants This Year," Dr. H. C. Young, Chief, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster; "Recent Developments in Raw Products Research," Dr. Charles H. Mahoney, Director, Raw Products Research Bureau, National Canners Association.

Norman C. Buckles, president of the Ohio Canners Association, presided at the afternoon session which was followed by the tour of field experiments.

Following the field day program, Dr. Charles H. Mahoney, of the National Canners Association, was taken on a tour of the tomato areas of northern Ohio by representatives of the Ohio Experiment Station, Ohio State University, and the Extension Service. There it was possible to see tomato fields which had been sprayed, dusted, and those using no fungicides for disease control, as well as tomatoes grown under various fertility levels.

Arrangements had previously been made to meet fieldmen of various canning companies along the tour in order to see as many different types of tomato acreage as possible.

The crop as a whole, except for poor stands in some areas, looked extremely good and with adequate moisture should produce an excellent yield.

Food and Agriculture Organization Makes Public Its Proposals For World Food Board; Worldwide "Ever Normal Granary"

The Food and Agriculture Organization this week made public its proposals for a long-range world food policy that will be brought before the second session of the FAO Conference opening in Copenhagen September 2. The 12-page report urges the greatest possible speed in international action on a long-term program for preventing shortages and surpluses of food and other farm products, and suggests establishment of a World Food Board to round out existing intergovernment machinery. As outlined in the report, the proposed World Food Board would:

1. Stabilize prices of agricultural commodities on the world markets, a function that would include provision of the necessary funds for stabilizing operations.

2. Establish a world food reserve adequate for any emergency that might arise through failure of crops in any part of the world.

3. Provide funds for financing the disposal of surplus agricultural products on special terms to countries where the need for them is most urgent.

4. Cooperate with organizations concerned with international credits for industrial and agricultural development, and with trade and commodity policy, in order that their common ends might be more quickly and effectively achieved.

The objective of the Board's operations, the report states, "would be to ensure that sufficient food is produced and distributed to bring the consumption of all people up to a health standard. The need for additional food is so great that if human requirements could be translated into economic demand, there would be no question of surpluses of the basic foods."

The basic problem is described as "the financial one of increasing the purchasing power of the people who are unable to obtain sufficient food for their needs." The solution of this problem, the FAO report states, depends to a large extent on rapid and extensive industrial development in many of the less advanced countries—a matter in which other United Nations agencies will be directly interested.

Closely tied in with the problem of increasing world food production is that of providing expanding international markets without the violent price fluctuations of the past, the report explains. It suggests that the Board operate through commodity committees with the power to hold stocks of each of the most important commodities. The Board would announce minimum and maximum prices and would buy into its stock when the world price of a product fell below the declared minimum and sell from its stock when the world price exceeded the maximum. A revolving fund, the report points out, would be needed to operate such a plan.

The proposed World Food Board might be operated as a new international agency, or the constitution of FAO might be altered to enable it to set up the Board. In either event, it is pointed out, the Board should include representatives of other interested international organizations, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Economic and Social Council, and the proposed International Trade Organization. "The working relationship between the Board and the ITO," the report continues, "would need to be close, since the latter agency, according to present indications, will be concerned with the broad field of commercial and commodity policy."

The report was prepared at the request of the Special Meeting on Urgent Food Problems that met in Washington last May. At that meeting the FAO Director-General was asked "to submit to the Conference of FAO at its next session a survey of existing and proposed intergovernmental organizations designed to meet long-term problems concerned with the production, distribution, and consumption of food and agricultural products, including the risk of accumulating surpluses," and "to make proposals to the Conference on any extension of the functions of existing organizations or on any new organizations which the survey may indicate as necessary."

The date of the 1946 FAO Conference, originally set for October or November, was moved forward to September 2 so that any action taken on principles of long-term food policy could be referred to the September session of the United Nations Assembly in advance of preparation of detailed plans by a working group.

Canned Food Grades Issued

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced revised U. S. standards for grades for canned tomatoes and tentative standards for grades for frozen blueberries and frozen huckleberries, all effective August 1, 1946. Copies of the new standards may be obtained from the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

OIT Reorganized to Care for Trade Information Requests

A steadily increasing interest in foreign trade is reflected in the record volume of requests received in June by the Office of International Trade for trade information, Arthur Paul, Director of OIT, states. In order to carry on the expected continued increase in services which will be needed, and to fit in with budget limitations, OIT has been reorganized, Mr. Paul said.

The OIT will continue to (1) administer export control, (2) compile, analyze, distribute and publish information on foreign trade for use by business, other government agencies, and Congress, (3) participate in the formulation of United States economic and commercial policy and in the work of the international agencies in this field. In the case of export control, the President has recently asked Congress for a supplementary appropriation, so that the important work of limiting United States exports of commodities in short supply may be continued.

In connection with the reorganization, the following appointments have been made: James L. McCamy, Deputy Director for Trade Policy; George L. Bell, Deputy Director for Trade Promotion; Herbert W. Parisius, Director of the Areas Branch, and Thomas Wilson, Deputy Director; John C. Borton, Director of the Commodities Branch; Francis McIntyre, Director of Export Control, and Thomas O'Keefe, Director of Commodity Service; Emil Schnellbacher, Director of Special Services and Intelligence Branch, and William Friedlaender, Associate Director. Murray Marker is Assistant Director of OIT and heads the War Areas and Reparations staff.

It is planned to move the OIT personnel providing direct personal advice to exporters, veterans, and small and new business from Washington to New York City in the near future. It is hoped by this move to make this essential service more readily available to the great number of foreign traders centered in and around New York. This service will be furnished to other parts of the country through the Department of Commerce Field Offices as promptly from New York as from Washington, Mr. Paul explained.

Acreage Planted in Vegetables for Processing Exceeds 2,000,000 Acres for Fifth Consecutive Year, Report of USDA Reveals

In 1946, for the fifth consecutive year, more than 2,000,000 acres have been planted to 11 important vegetables for processing, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. If this acreage exceeds the 2,061,100 acres planted last year by as much as 5 percent, which appears likely, the total acreage this year would break the previous record of 2,109,120 acres planted in 1943.

For individual crops, this year's acreage for processing sets new high records for green peas, lima beans, and cucumbers for pickles. Acreages planted to sweet corn and tomatoes for processing have been exceeded only once.

Production of green peas for processing this year will be 7 percent larger than last year's record, but that of snap beans will be smaller by about 6 percent. USDA production outlook by commodities follows:

Asparagus

Current ideas as to the probable 1946 pack of asparagus are that a slightly smaller quantity will be canned this year than last. The acreage devoted to this purpose in California may be somewhat smaller than last year.

Green Lima Beans

The acreage planted to green lima beans for processing is a record-high, with largest increases in acreage over 1945 occurring in California, Wisconsin, and Delaware.

Green and Wax Beans

Production of snap beans for processing is expected to be smaller than last year by not quite 6 percent. The prospective crop exceeds the 1935-44 average production by 42 percent, and is larger than production in any year prior to 1942. Large tonnage increases over last year in New York, Washington, Michigan, and Wisconsin, with lesser increases in at least four other States, were far overbalanced by the decreases in most other States, especially in Arkansas and Florida.

Beets

The acreage planted to beets for processing is estimated to be 9 percent smaller than last year.

Cabbage for Kraut

Acreage of cabbage for kraut planted on packers' own farms or under contract for kraut manufacture is about 6 percent larger than last year, and 11 percent above acreage. In addition to this acreage, there probably will be—as usual—an approximately equal acreage from which the cabbage will be purchased on the open market by kraut makers. Last year 54 percent of the acreage harvested for kraut was uncontracted.

Sweet Corn

Planted acreage of sweet corn for processing was estimated in early June to be 2 percent larger than last year and second only to the record-large acreage planted in 1943 (556,760 acres). Acreage decreased by 10 percent or more in Maine, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Virginia, and decreased by lesser percentages in some other States. However, most States showed increases, particularly in the Western group of States, where the increase is intended primarily for freezing. Principal increases in the Western States and in Illinois, Ohio, and Maryland, are in Bantam and other yellow varieties. On the other hand, principal acreage increases in Wisconsin and Indiana are in Country Gentleman and other white varieties. The largest planted acreage of all varieties for any one State this year is in Wisconsin, which has 29 percent more acres planted than its nearest competitor, Minnesota.

Cucumbers for Pickles

Acreage planted to cucumbers for pickles this year is estimated to be the largest on record, about 16 percent larger than last year and 36 percent larger than average. More acres are planted this year than last in all States except Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. Largest percentage increases in acreages planted are in the Western group of States, particularly Colorado and California, but largest increases in actual acreage are in Michigan, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Green Peas

With a record-large acreage of green peas for processing this year and a yield which has been exceeded only in 3 other years, total production is expected to exceed last year's record crop by about 7 percent, and to exceed average annual production by 71 percent. Largest State increases in tonnage are in New York, Washington, Oregon and Michigan, and are the result of increases in both yield and acreage. Reductions in actual tonnage compared with last year are largest in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Utah, and Illinois, and are primarily the result of lower yields.

Pimientos

Commercial production of pimientos for processing is confined almost entirely to Georgia and California. Total acreage planted to this crop in 1946 is 52 percent larger than last year, mainly because of a large increase in Georgia. Acreage in each of the two States, however, is below average.

Spinach

Production of spinach for processing is indicated at this time only for California and Texas, the two States which process considerable quantities before fall. In these two States combined, the crop for processing this year is 26 percent larger than last year and 61 percent larger than average.

Tomatoes

The acreage planted in 1946 to tomatoes for processing is estimated to be 8 percent above last year, only 2 percent smaller than the record-high in 1942 and 24 percent above average. In the principal producing States, planted acreage this year is 10 percent lower than last year in New Jersey and Maryland, but 9 percent larger in California and 10 percent larger in Indiana. With average growing conditions, another crop near the high level of 3,000,000 tons might be produced.

Canned Vegetable Pack for 1946-47 to Be Near Record

Tentative forecasts of the 1946-47 canned vegetable pack place it very close to the record 234,663,000 cases (equivalent 24 No. 2's) canned in 1942-43, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. Although the new pack of whole tomatoes may be substantially larger than last season, it will be nearly one-fifth smaller than the 1937-41 average pack. Slight to moderate increases are expected for tomato juice and the various tomato products, as well as for a majority of the other canned vegetables. Decreases from last year may occur for asparagus, snap beans, beets, carrots, corn, and greens other than spinach.

Carry-over stocks of canned vegetables in the hands of packers and distributors at the beginning of the 1946 pack season, excluding stocks held for the Government, are estimated to be about 20 per cent larger than the extremely low stocks on hand a year earlier. The carry-over appears to be even lower than a year earlier for lima beans, sweet corn, pumpkin and squash, spinach, mixed vegetable juices, whole tomatoes, tomato juice, and all tomato products except tomato sauce, pulp and puree. However, increased stocks of a few other items, particularly green peas, beets, carrots, tomato pulp and puree, leafy greens, mixed vegetables, and sauerkraut, to-

gether account for the increase in aggregate stocks.

Stocks are still low, USDA said. Because somewhat higher levels are necessary for good distribution, it seems probable that packers will build up their depleted stocks as much as possible, perhaps by an aggregate 8 to 10 percent by the end of the season. This improvement is likely in spite of the strong demand expected for canned vegetables this year.

Withdrawals from total supplies of canned vegetables to meet military needs in the 1946-47 pack season are expected to be less than one-third as large as in the season just completed, and perhaps only about one-ninth as large as their wartime peak. Commercial exports might increase somewhat, but will not compensate for declines in military demand. Canned vegetable supplies for civilians in the 1946-47 season are expected to be at a new record-high.

Krug Leaves for 10-day "On-the-Spot" Alaskan Inspection

Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug announced this week that he will leave by plane August 11 for a 10-day visit to Alaska to obtain at first hand the information necessary for speeding up the territory's economic and social development.

The trip will be the second outside of continental United States since he took office on March 18, the first being a visit to the Virgin Islands on the occasion of the inauguration of Governor William B. Hastie.

The Secretary will be accompanied on the Alaska trip by Edwin G. Arnold, Director of the Department's Division of Territories and Island Possessions, and other members of his staff.

Leaving the United States from the airport at Great Falls, Montana, Secretary Krug and his party will fly for part of the distance to Fairbanks over the Alaska highway route, arriving in the Territory on August 12.

Secretary Krug's itinerary, subject to change due to weather conditions, follows:

August 12 and 13, Fairbanks; August 14, Point Barrow and Nome; (alternative Gulkana and Palmer); August 15 and 16, Anchorage; August 17, Matanuska Valley and Mt. McKinley National Park; August 18, Anchorage and Juneau; August 19, Juneau; August 20, Sitka, Hydaburg and Ketchikan; August 21, Ketchikan and Metlakatla; August 21, leave Annette Island for Seattle; return to Washington, August 22.

Record Frozen Vegetable Pack Indicated for 1946

A new high pack of commercially-frozen vegetables is expected this year, 3 to 5 percent larger than last year, the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture Economics stated this week. Increases are probable for all items except carrots and perhaps asparagus. Lack of a sufficient number of adequately equipped retail outlets will be a significant factor limiting expansion of this industry in the next year or so.

Stocks of frozen vegetables increased twice as much during June of this year as they did during June, 1945. Frozen green peas and frozen asparagus made the largest increases. Stocks of frozen vegetables on July 1, 1946, were 173,469,000 pounds, nearly double the stocks a year earlier. Frozen vegetables held in greatest quantity this year were green peas, spinach, asparagus, and broccoli.

Civilians will get more than 90 percent of the total supplies of frozen vegetables this year. Consumption of commercially-frozen vegetables in 1946, although still a very small part of the total consumption of processed vegetables, probably will be at a record high level of slightly more than 2 pounds per capita.

Webner Succeeds Carry at OPA; Thorne His Assistant

Harold R. Webner, of Smithville, Ohio, has been made head of OPA's Processed Fruits and Vegetables Section. He succeeds Charles R. Carry, who resigned from the pricing agency to become director of the canned fish and seafoods services of the National Canners Association. Previously, Mr. Webner was associate head of the section, handling such miscellaneous items as preserves, jellies, pickles, etc.

Mr. Webner came with OPA in April, 1943, after 15 years' service with the J. M. Smucker Company, Orrville, Ohio. He was assistant general manager and sales manager for the Smucker Company before joining the OPA staff.

Robert F. Thorne, of Geneva, N. Y., will assist Mr. Webner as associate head of the OPA's Processed Fruits and Vegetables Section. Mr. Thorne came with OPA on February 1, 1945, after 28 years' experience with the Geneva Preserving Company, Geneva, N. Y.

Mr. Thorne was production manager and assistant secretary and treasurer of the Geneva Company before becoming affiliated with OPA.

While in the canning business, Mr. Thorne took an active part in the affairs of the National Canners Association, and was elected chairman of the Association's Wax and Green Bean Section in 1925, and its Pumpkin Section in 1935. He served also with the N.C.A. Pea Section.

In 1934, Mr. Thorne served as President of the Association of New York State Canners, Inc., and at the same time, his father, Edwin B. Thorne, was President of the N.C.A.

Carry to Direct N.C.A. Canned Fish and Seafood Services

Charles R. Carry has resigned as head of the Processed Fruits and Vegetables Section of the Office of Price Administration, to return to the National Canners Association as director of the canned fish and seafoods services. In this capacity he will coordinate all Association activities that relate to these commodities, under direction of the N. C. A. Canned Fish and Seafoods Committee.

In furtherance of this program Mr. Carry shortly will make field contacts with individual fish-canner members in various sections of the country.

Miss Margaret Park will serve as assistant director and will continue the collection and dissemination of information for bulletins to the canned fish and seafoods membership.

Mr. Carry, prior to taking up his duties with OPA in May, 1943, had been a member of the Association staff in the Consumer Complaint Division, and this Association experience was preceded by 10 years' business experience in New York City.

Canco's Mr. Sturdy Dies

Carlton F. "Bill" Sturdy, 58, lecturer and special representative of the American Can Company, died July 25 of a heart attack in New York City. Mr. Sturdy was widely known for his hundreds of talks on canned foods and various food subjects which he gave before luncheon clubs, service groups, and other organizations throughout the country.

A native of Attleboro Falls, Mass., Mr. Sturdy was in the wholesale grocery business before joining the can company 10 years ago. He is survived by his wife and by a sister.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN SIGNS THE LANHAM TRADE-MARK ACT RECODIFYING ALL EXISTING FEDERAL TRADE-MARK LAWS

The Lanham Trade-Mark Act, which provides that trade-marks recorded on a new Principal Register shall be incontestable after five consecutive years of use, will become effective on July 5, 1947, one year following the signing of the measure by the President. The new Act recodifies all existing federal trade-mark laws and is the culmination of over eight years of Congressional hearings and debates.

The section of the new statute providing that trade-marks recorded on the new Principal Register and continuously used for five years shall be incontestable will not give, however, an incontestable right to a mark or trade name "which is the common descriptive name of any article, patented or otherwise."

"Concurrent registrations" of the same trade-mark will be permitted under the new statute when the Commissioner of Patents or a court on appeal finds that several firms lawfully have been using the same mark in different parts of the country. The Commissioner in such cases will set forth the conditions under which each registrant may use the trade-mark, including limitations on the territory in which the trade-mark may be used. Under the present statutes only the first user is considered to be the owner of the mark for the purposes of registration.

Another provision of the new Act of interest to canners is the section that will allow the assignment of a trade-mark without also assigning the good will of the entire business, as required by the common law rule. The new statute provides that the registrant may assign a mark together with that part of the good will of the business which is "connected with the use of and symbolized by the mark." Under the new Act trade-marks may be used by "related companies" as well as by the registrant. A "related company" is very broadly defined to mean "any person who legitimately controls or is controlled by the registrant . . . in respect to the nature and quality of the goods or services in connection with which the mark is used." Thus, the Act recognizes the present practice of permitting the use of trade-marks by persons producing or distributing the trade-mark owner's product under the owner's control or supervision.

Certain marks can be registered only on the Supplemental Register under the new statute. Such marks will be accorded much less protection than marks registered on the Principal Register. The Supplemental Register will include marks which are "merely descriptive", "primarily geographically descriptive" or "primarily merely a surname." However, even marks of this type may be registered on the Principal Register if the mark has become descriptive of the applicant's goods. This may be shown by "proof of substantially exclusive and continuous use" of the mark by the applicant for the five-year period preceding the application. Thus, after five years of continuous use, any mark, unless its registration is expressly forbidden by the Act, can be placed on the Principal Register and can eventually receive the full benefits of the Act.

Distinctive packages can be trade-marked under the new Lanham Act. A mark on the Supplemental Register may consist of "any trade-mark, symbol, label, package, configuration of goods, name, word, slogan, phrase, surname, geographical name, numeral, device or any combination of the foregoing, but such mark must be capable of distinguishing the applicant's goods or services." This provision will allow a glass container of a distinctive shape, for instance, to be registered.

The Federal Trade Commission is given authority to apply for the cancellation of trade-marks which do not meet the requirements of the Act, and more adequate remedies against infringement are also provided for in the statute. In addition, the measure gives definite recognition to certain treaty obligations concerning trade-marks.

Owners of existing trade-marks will be able to qualify their marks under the new Act by following certain prescribed procedures. Since the Act will not go into effect until July 5, 1947, however, the Patent Office has not as yet issued any changes in its trade-mark regulations. The present statutes and regulations will continue to govern applications filed until July 5, 1947.

Duties of OES Given to OWMR

The Office of Economic Stabilization, together with all its functions, authority, records, property, personnel, and funds, has been transferred to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. All functions and authority of the Economic Stabilization Director are transferred to the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

The Economic Stabilization Board is transferred to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion for the purpose of advising and consulting with the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion with respect to the functions transferred by this order. All prior regulations, orders, rulings, directives and other actions relating to the Office of Economic Stabilization shall remain in effect except insofar as they are in conflict with this order or are hereafter amended by the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Large Attendance at Mold Count Schools in Indiana and New York

The Mold Count Schools at both Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and at Geneva, N. Y., were marked by the largest attendance in the history of these schools. At Purdue University there were 50 in the beginners' class and a total of 68 during the second week. At Geneva there were 33 in the beginners' class and a total of 49 during the second week.

At each school the faculty emphasized that the Howard Mold Count on tomato products is now an official method of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and that as such it must be followed exactly. There has been no change in the method but each analyst must be instructed in the details of the manipulation of the technique and in the identification of the mold filaments.

Since 1937 the instruction of these schools has been under the supervision of members of the N. C. A. Washington Research Laboratory.

Sugar Supply Increased

As a method of increasing needed supplies of crystalline sugar by approximately 24,000,000 pounds annually, the U. S. Department of Agriculture this week amended War Food Order 7 which increases the extraction rate of refined sugar from raw sugar. This action will decrease at the same time the production of non-rationed refiners' sirups to approximately 14,000,000 gallons for the year July 1, 1946-June 30, 1947—as contrasted with a 1945 calendar year production of about 22,000,000 gallons.

The amendment is retroactively effective to July 1, 1946. The distribution of non-rationed refiners' sirups (and also molasses) continues to be controlled through War Food Order 51, USDA said.

ODT Tightens Requirements On Boxcar Minimum Loadings

Faced with a boxcar shortage that daily is becoming more critical, the Office of Defense Transportation last week announced tightening of its requirements for minimum loading of freight cars. In separate actions, the agency amended its existing orders covering both full carloads and partial loadings. The new requirements will become effective August 10.

The revised order affecting full carloads provides that if the car is not loaded to its maximum weight capacity because of the bulky nature of the commodity, it must be at least loaded to within 18 inches of the ceiling. Exemptions previously allowed on shipments requiring refrigeration, heating, or ventilation are being discontinued. Shippers are to be required to certify that all ODT regulations have been complied with unless shipping instructions on their face clearly show such compliance.

With respect to less-than-carload shipments, railroads are to be prohibited from picking up and moving from any city a freight car that is not loaded to at least 20,000 pounds or its bulk capacity. Exceptions are made only for peddler, pick-up, or way cars or for shipments necessary to clear warehouses and storage space when other means of transportation are not available.

If sufficient merchandise is not available to bring the load of a car up to the required minimum within 36 hours after the less-than-carload shipment is received by a railroad, it must be diverted to another carrier, the order provides.

N.C.A. Committees Named

Two special N.C.A. committees, appointment of which was authorized at the May meeting of the Association's Board of Directors, have just been appointed by President Fred A. Stare. These are:

Convention Committee

W. A. Free, Hungerford Packing Co., Hungerford, Pa.

Daniel D. Conway, Minot Food Packers, Inc., Bridgeton, N. J.

R. A. Friend, Friend Bros. Co., Melrose, Mass.

Frank Gerber, Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Mich.

Carroll E. Lindsey, Lakeland Highlands Canning Co., Highlands City, Fla.

C. Courtney Seabrook, Deerfield Packing Co., Bridgeton, N. J.

Committee on Revision of By-Laws

Harry E. MacConaughey, Chairman, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.

W. F. Dietrich, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., LeSueur, Minn.

H. J. Humphrey, Birds Eye-Snider Div. of General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.

Ralph Polk, The Polk Co., Tampa, Fla.

E. N. Richmond, Richmond-Chase Co., San Jose, Calif.

Labor Recruitment Pamphlet

Purdue University has prepared a pamphlet entitled *Work in Indiana Tomato Fields*. The publication is designed for distribution in Southern States to interest agricultural workers coming into Indiana for the canning season. The pamphlet explains the work, earnings, housing conditions, and tells who to see regarding employment, etc. A supply of *Work in Indiana Tomato Fields* may be obtained from Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

UNRRA Plans Cutbacks in Its Canned Food Buying Program

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, following negotiations with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, has announced that substantial cutbacks are being made in food purchases for UNRRA. These reductions are being made to enable UNRRA to use its remaining funds for the procurement of cereals and other products which are cheaper in relation to caloric value. In general, UNRRA's request for cutbacks affects the relatively higher cost items, principally meat and dairy products.

In the case of canned meat, about 28,000,000 pounds originally requisitioned by UNRRA will not be furnished. This will leave a total of about 60,000,000 pounds of canned meat to be delivered to UNRRA during July, August, and September, which will complete UNRRA's program on canned meat. This meat has all been contracted for and no further procurement of canned meat for UNRRA is contemplated. The Department also will deliver 34,000,000 pounds of fat cuts during the same period.

With the exception of one outstanding requirement for 10,000,000 pounds of ground fish, no more canned fish will be provided for UNRRA, and even the ground fish requisition will be cut back, if possible.

Forthcoming Meetings

August 13-16—Vegetable Growers Association of America, 38th Annual Convention, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

August 15—U. S. Department of Commerce, Committee on Standardization of Pallets, Conference Room, Commerce Dept., Washington, D. C.

August 21-24—National Food Distributors Association, Annual Convention and Exhibit, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

October 10-12—Florida Canners Association, 15th Annual Meeting, Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Fla.

October 17-19—National Association of Food Chains, 13th Annual Meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

November 3-7—Super Market Institute, Annual Convention, Hotel Stevens, Chicago, Ill.

November 11-12—Wisconsin Canners Association, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 15—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

November 21-22—Indiana Canners Association, Inc., Fall Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

November 21-22—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 32nd Annual Meeting, The Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Fall Convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

December 6-7—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.

December 10-11—Ohio Canners' Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus.

January 12-17, 1947—National Food Brokers Association, 42nd Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19-24, 1947—National Canners Association, 40th Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 20-24, 1947—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit and Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 20-23, 1947—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 6-7, 1947—Ozark Canners Association, 39th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

March 3-7, 1947—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

April 10-11, 1947—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

CANNERS MAY NOW REFLECT SUBSIDY

(Concluded from page 309)

civilian ceiling prices by the amount of the direct subsidy formerly payable. This is accomplished by deleting from the Supplement the provisions and references requiring the subtraction of the direct subsidy from the gross maximum price and by deleting the Appendix Tables that show amounts of subsidy payable.

Products under Pricing Method No. 2 affected by this amendment include tomato catsup, chili sauce, paste, puree, sauces, cocktail, pear shaped tomatoes, and tomato juice used in mixed vegetable juices. In general, for these products the processor is required to figure his price for the commodity on the basis of his actual cost for the raw product but not in excess of the designated price for his area, rather than on the 1943 CCC resale price as he did formerly. In cases where a processor's ceiling on these products was established by OPA authorization, he now computes his civilian ceiling by adding to his former authorized price the difference between the designated price (assuming he paid the designated price) and the 1943 CCC resale price converted to a per dozen basis. This conversion is to be made on the basis of yields specified in Section 6(a)(4) of Supplement 19. If he did not pack the product in 1941, 1942, or 1943, the average of 1944 and 1945 yields may be used, or either of these years may be used if the product was not packed in both.

For processors who established ceilings by taking the median prices of Section 6(f) the OPA has revised these prices to reflect the subsidy, as shown in the following table:

Product	Area	Grade	Civilian 6-oz.	Gov't cans	Civilian 14-oz. glass	Gov't	Civilian No. 10 cans	Gov't
Tomato Paste	California	Fancy 26% solids	$0.74	$0.7104	.....	.....	$10.63	$10.3068
Tomato Catsup	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, (Wayne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, McKean, Forest, Erie, Crawford and Venango Counties) and New Jersey.	Fancy 33% solids	.....	.....	$1.73	$1.6608	11.24	10.7904
	Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Tennessee, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri.		.....	.....	1.51	1.4496	10.42	10.0032
	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada.		.....	.....	1.58	1.5168	10.29	9.8784
	California, Oregon, Washington.		.....	.....	1.57	1.5072	10.20	9.7920
Tomato Puree	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Northern Pennsylvania, (Wayne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, McKean, Warren, Forest, Erie, Crawford, and Venango Counties), New Jersey and Connecticut.	Fancy 1.045 specific gravity	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.06	5.8176
	Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, Pennsylvania (Counties other than those named above) and Maryland.		.....	.....	.....	.....	6.06	5.8176
	Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Tennessee, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri.		.....	.....	.....	.....	5.56	5.3376
	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada.		.....	.....	.....	.....	5.60	5.3760
	California, Oregon and Washington.		.....	.....	.....	.....	5.63	5.4048
	All other States or areas		.....	.....	.....	.....	5.56	5.3376

The above maximum prices are for Fancy Puree, 1.045 specific gravity. Prices for other specific gravities shall be computed by adding or subtracting a factor of $.09 per thousandth of a point in specific gravity for No. 10 cans. For example, in California where the price for 1.045 gravity is $5.63 for civilian sales, the canner adds $.45 to this price to make a price of $6.08 for 1.050 specific gravity or subtracts $.45 from this price to make $5.18 for 1.040 specific gravity. When computing a maximum price for other specific gravities for other than No. 10 cans always compute the new specific gravity first, then convert to the desired can size.

Notification of a new maximum price (*Section 14(d)*) is not required where a maximum price for a subsidized item is re-established by increasing the former maximum price by the amount of the subsidy formerly payable.

Similar changes are also made in Supplement 13 permitting processors to increase ceilings on any 1945 pack subsidized goods still in canners' hands.

Wholesalers and retailers are permitted to recalculate their ceilings through amendments to the appropriate wholesale and retail ceiling regulations.

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